

## Chapter NR 422

**CONTROL OF ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS  
FROM SURFACE COATING, PRINTING AND ASPHALT  
SURFACING OPERATIONS**

NR 422.01	Applicability; purpose (p. 137)	NR 422.12	Magnet wire coating (p. 151)
NR 422.02	Definitions (p. 137)	NR 422.13	Flat wood panel coating (p. 152)
NR 422.03	Exemptions (p. 142)	NR 422.132	Wood door coating (p. 152)
NR 422.04	Methods of compliance (p. 144)	NR 422.135	Molded wood parts or products (p. 152-1)
NR 422.05	Can coating (p. 146)	NR 422.14	Graphic arts (p. 152-2)
NR 422.06	Coil coating (p. 147)	NR 422.145	Screen printing (p. 153)
NR 422.07	Paper coating (p. 147)	NR 422.15	Miscellaneous metal parts and products (p. 154)
NR 422.08	Fabric and vinyl coating (p. 148)	NR 422.155	Fire truck and emergency response vehicle manufacturing (p. 154-2)
NR 422.085	Leather coating (p. 148)	NR 422.16	Use of asphalt surfacing materials (p. 154-3)
NR 422.09	Automobile and light-duty truck manufacturing (p. 149)	NR 422.17	Application of traffic marking materials (p. 154-3)
NR 422.10	Furniture metal coating (p. 151)		
NR 422.11	Surface coating of large appliances (p. 151)		

**NR 422.01 Applicability; purpose.** (1) **APPLICABILITY.** This chapter applies to all surface coating and printing process air contaminant sources and to their owners and operators. This chapter also applies to the handling and use of cutback asphalts for application to surfaces traversed by motor vehicles, bicycles or pedestrians and to all persons responsible for such handling and use.

(2) **PURPOSE.** This chapter is adopted under ss. 144.31 and 144.38, Stats., to categorize organic compound emissions from surface coating, printing and asphalt surfacing operations into separate organic compound air contaminant source categories and to establish emission limitations or other requirements for these categories of sources in order to protect air quality.

History: Cr. Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86; am. Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90.

**NR 422.02 Definitions.** In addition to the definitions in this section, the definitions contained in chs. NR 400, 419, 420 and 421 apply to the terms used in this chapter.

(1) "Air dried coating" means coatings which are dried by the use of air or forced warm air. Forced warm air includes processes whereby the coated object is heated above ambient temperature up to a maximum of 90°C (194°F) to decrease drying time.

(2) "Application area" means the area where a coating is applied by spraying, dipping or flow coating techniques.

(3) "Asphalt" means a dark-brown to black cementitious material (solid, semisolid, or liquid in consistency) in which the predominating constituents are bitumens which occur in nature as such or which are obtained as residue in refining petroleum.

(4) "Baseline transfer efficiency" means the typical transfer efficiency, as defined by the department, for a specific operation in an industry.

(5) "Blade coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a straight-edged blade that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.

(7) "Class II hardboard paneling finish" means a finish that meets the specifications of ANSIA/AHA A135.5-1988 as approved by the American National Standards Institute. This standard is incorporated by reference in ch. NR 484.

(8) "Clear coat" means a coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.

(9) "Coating applicator" means a device or devices used at a single location in a coating line to apply a surface coating of a particular material.

(10) "Coating line" means one or more apparatus or operations, which may include a coating applicator, flashoff area, and oven, wherein a surface coating is applied, dried, or cured.

(11) "Coil coating" means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

(11m) "Conductive ink" means an ink used in screen printing which contains material that permits electric current to flow through printed lines or patterns.

(12) "Cutback asphalt" means asphalt cement which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent) other than residual oils. Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function. Asphalt which contains less than 5% by weight petroleum solvents (disregarding any residual oils added) is not included in this definition.

(12e) "Electrostatic application" means a coating method in which an electrical charge is applied to the object coated and the airborne particles of coating are attracted to the object due to the electrostatic potential created.

(12m) "Emergency response vehicle" means any motor vehicle specifically designed to carry equipment and personnel involved in providing emergency medical or rescue services.

(12s) "Emulsified asphalt" means an emulsion of asphalt cement and water which contains a small amount of an emulsifying agent; a heterogeneous system containing 2 normally immiscible phases (asphalt and water) in which the water forms the continuous phase of the emulsion, and minute globules of asphalt form the discontinuous phase.

(13) "End sealing compound" means a synthetic rubber compound which is coated onto can ends and which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.

(14) "Exterior base coating" means a coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide exterior protection to the metal and to provide background for the lithographic or printing operation.

(15) "Extreme performance coatings" means coatings designed for harsh exposure or exposure to one or more of the following: the weather  
Register, August, 1994, No. 464

all of the time, temperatures consistently above 95°C, detergents, abrasive and scouring agents, solvents, corrosive atmospheres, or similar environmental conditions.

(16) "Fabric coating" means applying a coating, including a saturation coating, or printing on to a textile substrate with a blade, roll, roto-gravure or dip coater, or other coating applicator, to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellancy, or appearance.

(16e) "Field-reacted traffic marking material" means a liquid traffic marking material, such as epoxy or polyester, which consists of resin, pigments, and a hardening agent, and which is mixed at the time of application and designed to harden quickly.

(16m) "Fire truck" means any motor vehicle specifically designed to be used in fighting fires and to carry equipment and personnel involved in fighting fires.

(17) "Flashoff area" means the space between the application area and the oven.

(18) "Flexographic printing" means the application of words, designs or pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.

(18m) "Flow coating" means a coating method in which an object is coated by causing a stream of coating to flow over the object and draining off any excess coating.

(19) "Furniture metal coating" means the surface coating of any furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic or glass parts to form a furniture piece.

(20) "Hardboard" means a panel manufactured primarily from interfelted ligno-cellulosic fibers which are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press.

(21) "Hardwood plywood" means a plywood whose surface layer is a veneer of hardwood.

(21m) "High performance architectural coatings" means a coating which meets the requirements specified in Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer's Association publication number AAMA 605.2-1985, incorporated by reference in ch. NR 484.

(21s) "Ink transfer" means a decal, printed using screen printing onto a special release carrier, that will be transferred from the carrier to a substrate. Final transfer of the decal to the substrate may or may not occur at the screen printing facility.

(22) "Interior sheet base coating" means a coating applied by roller coater or spray to the interior side of sheets from which cans are formed to provide a protective lining between the can metal and product.

(23) "Interior body spray" means a coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can.

(24) "Large appliances" means doors, cases, lids, panels and interior support parts of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners and other similar products. Not included are products of such weight that they are normally lifted only with powered lifting equipment or products which are intended to be permanently fastened in place.

(24m) "Leather coating" means the coating of any raw or processed leather material with a roll coater, spray system, or other coating applicator to impart or enhance properties such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, color or appearance.

(24s) "Low-pressure spray method" means any coating method in which an object is coated with an air-atomizing spray gun that operates at no more than 69 kPa (10.0 psig) air pressure.

(25) "Low solvent coating or ink" means a coating or ink which contains less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the particulate industry. Low solvent coatings or inks include water-borne, higher solids, electrodeposition and powder coatings or inks.

(26) "Magnet wire coating" means the process of applying a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

(27) "Manufacturing plant" means a facility where parts are manufactured, finished or assembled for eventual inclusion into a finished product ready for sale to retailers. With respect to the manufacture of motor vehicles, customizers, body shops and other repainters are not included in this definition.

(27m) "Molded wood parts or products" means any composite shape molded, through heat, pressure and time, from a mixture of less than 30% by weight organic thermoset resin, and at least 10% by weight wood filler.

(28) "Natural finish hardwood plywood panels" means panels whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes which may be supplemented by fillers and toners.

(28m) "Organisol" means a thick coating containing resin, plasticizers and organic solvent used to coat flexible substances such as paper or fabrics.

(29) "Oven" means, for the purpose of surface coating, a chamber within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, or dry a surface coating.

(30) "Overvarnish" means a coating applied directly over ink to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide gloss and to protect the finish against abrasion and corrosion.

(31) "Packaging rotogravure printing" means rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, or other substrates, which in subsequent operations are formed into packaging products or labels for articles to be sold.

(32) "Paper coating" means application of the uniform coatings, including saturation coatings, put on paper and pressure sensitive tape in a Register, August, 1994, No. 464

web process. Related web coating processes on plastic films and on metal foil are included in this definition but processes such as printing where the coating is not uniform across the web are not included.

(33) "Penetrating prime coat" means an application of low-viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface to prepare it for an asphalt surface.

(33d) "Pigmented coating" means an opaque coating which contains binders and colored pigments and which is formulated to hide a surface, either as an undercoat or topcoat.

(33g) "Plastisol" means a composition of finely divided resin and plasticizer used to coat flexible substances such as paper or fabrics which is applied as a thick gel which solidifies when heated.

(33m) "Pretreatment coat" means a coating applied directly to metal substrates and which contains at least ½% acid, by weight, and is used to provide surface etching, corrosion resistance and enhanced adhesion of subsequent coatings.

(34) "Prime coat" means a coating applied directly to a substrate or on top of a pretreatment coat or other coating for purposes of filling pores in the substrate, providing corrosion resistance or enhancing adhesion or blister resistance of subsequent coatings.

(34m) "Prime pigments" means pigments or solids which contribute to the overall coating color. Pigments whose main function is to act as a filler or provide corrosion resistance rather than providing color are not prime pigments.

(35) "Printed interior panels" means panels whose grain or natural surface is obscured by fillers and basecoats upon which a simulated grain or decorative pattern is printed.

(36) "Publication rotogravure printing" means rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, and other types of printed materials.

(37) "Quench area" means a chamber where the hot metal exiting the oven is cooled by either a spray of water or a blast of air followed by water cooling.

(38) "Roll coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

(39) "Roll printing" means the application of words, designs or pictures to a substrate, usually by means of a series of hard rubber or steel rolls each with only partial coverage.

(40) "Rotogravure coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is transferred to the substrate from the recessed areas on the coating roll.

(41) "Rotogravure printing" means the application of words, designs or pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves an intaglio or recessed image areas in the form of cells.

(41m) "Saturation coating" means application of a coating which permeates the substrate to which it is applied.

(41p) "Screen printing" means a process in which ink or coating is passed through a taut screen mesh or fabric, to which a refined form of stencil has been applied, onto a substrate. The stencil openings determine the form and dimensions of the imprint made on the substrate.

(41s) "Screen printing unit" means a printing application station and its associated flash-off area, ovens or dryers, conveyors or other equipment operating as part of the screen printing process. Screen reclamation is considered to be part of the screen printing process.

(41v) "Screen reclamation" means the removal of the stencil or of residual ink or coating from the screen mesh or fabric after excess ink or coating has been removed from the screen or fabric.

(42) "Single coat" means a single film of coating applied directly to a metal substrate, omitting the primer application.

(42m) "Special purpose screen printing inks and coatings" means inks and coatings used in screen printing which are conductive inks, are used to print ink transfers, or are designed to resist or withstand any of the following:

(a) More than 2 years of outdoor exposure.

(b) Exposure to chemicals, solvents, acids, detergents, oil products or cosmetics.

(c) Temperatures in excess of 170° F.

(d) Vacuum forming.

(e) Embossing.

(f) Molding.

(42q) "Stripe-kilometer" means one 10-centimeter-wide solid stripe of traffic marking material that is 1.0 kilometer long.

(42s) "Stripe-mile" means one 4-inch-wide solid stripe of traffic marking material that is 1.0 mile long.

(43) "Surface coating" means the application of a coating to a product in a coating line.

(44) "Thin particleboard" means a manufactured board 0.64 centimeters ( $\frac{1}{4}$  inch) or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.

(45) "Three-piece can side-seam spray" means a coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.

(46) "Tileboard" means paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.

(46m) "Tinted pigmented coating" means a pigmented coating which contains less than 99.5% by weight white prime pigment as a percentage of all prime pigments.

(47) "Topcoat" means a coating applied over a prime coat for purposes of appearance, identification or protection of the substrate.

(47m) "Traffic marking material" means any substance, either solid or liquid at time of application, used to provide land delineation or other traffic guidance or information on paved surfaces. Markings provided by traffic marking material include, but are not limited to, centerlines, edge-lines, lane lines, turn arrows, parking stall markings, crosswalks, curb markings, railroad markings and airport taxi and runway markings.

(48) "Transfer efficiency" means the portion of coating solids which adheres to the surface being coated during the application process, expressed as a percentage of the total volume of coating solids delivered to the applicator.

(49) "Two-piece can exterior end coating" means a coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.

(50) "Vinyl coating" means printing on or applying a decorative or protective topcoat, other than vinyl plastisols or organosols, to vinyl or urethane coated fabric or vinyl or urethane sheets.

(51) "White pigmented coating" means a pigmented coating which contains 99.5% or more by weight white prime pigment as a percentage of all prime pigments.

History: Renum. from NR 154.01, Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86; cr. (24m), Register, January, 1987, No. 373, eff. 2-1-87; cr. (21m), Register, July, 1988, No. 391, eff. 8-1-88; cr. (12m), (16m) and (33m), am. (34) and (47), Register, August, 1989, No. 404, eff. 9-1-89; renum. (6) to be NR 400.02 (21m), am. (16), (32) (33m) and (50), cr. (28m), (33g) and (41m), (12s) renum. from NR 400.02 (36), Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90; am. (7), Register, May, 1992, No. 437, eff. 6-1-92; am. (50), Register, December, 1993, No. 456, eff. 1-1-94; cr. (11m), (21s), (41p), (41s), (41v) and (42m), am. (32), Register, June, 1994, No. 462, eff. 7-1-94; cr. (16a), (42q), (42s) and (47m), Register, July, 1994, No. 463, eff. 8-1-94; am. (7) and (34), cr. (12e), (18m), (24s), (27m), (33d), (34m), (46m) and (51), Register, August, 1994, No. 464, eff. 9-1-94.

NR 422.03 Exemptions. Sections NR 422.04 to 422.155 apply to any facility which contains one or more of the surface coating or printing process lines described in ss. NR 422.05 to 422.155, except as specified in this section. If VOC emissions exceed an exemption level given in this section, the exemption will no longer apply to the source. Exempt facilities are subject to the recordkeeping requirements of s. NR 439.04 (4). Exempt facilities include:

(1) Any surface coating process line which meets the specific applicability requirements of ss. NR 422.04 to 422.155 within a facility when actual emissions of VOCs from all surface coating process lines meeting the same applicability requirements within the facility are never greater than 6.8 kilograms (15 pounds) in any one day with all emission control equipment inoperative.

(2) Surface coating facilities as described under s. NR 422.15 or 422.155 which have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all surface coating process lines meeting the applicability requirements of s. NR 422.15 or 422.155 within the facility of less than or equal to 10 tons per year.

(3) Surface coating facilities as described under ss. NR 422.05 to 422.08, 422.09 to 422.13, 422.15 and 422.155 which are located outside

the counties of Brown, Calumet, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, and Winnebago and which have total emissions of VOCs from the facility, with all emission control equipment inoperative, of less than or equal to 100 tons per year.

(4) Printing facilities as described under s. NR 422.14 which are located in the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington or Waukesha and have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from the facility of less than or equal to 25 tons per year, or are located outside the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington and Waukesha and have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from the facility of less than or equal to 100 tons per year.

(4m) Screen printing facilities as described under s. NR 422.145 which are:

(a) Located outside the counties of Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Washington and Waukesha; or

(b) Located in the county of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington or Waukesha and which have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all screen printing units at the facility of less than or equal to 25 tons per year; or

(c) Located in the county of Kewanee, Manitowoc or Sheboygan and which have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all screen printing units at the facility of less than or equal to 100 tons per year.

(5) Surface coating process sources used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis or determination of product quality and commercial acceptance where:

(a) The operation of the source is not an integral part of the production process; and

(b) The emissions from the source do not exceed 363 kilograms (800 pounds) in any calendar month; and

(c) The exemption is approved in writing by the department.

(6) Leather surface coating facilities as described under s. NR 422.085 which are:

(a) Located outside the counties of Door, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha; or

(b) Located in the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, or Waukesha, and which have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from the facility of less than 25 tons per year; or

(c) Located in the counties of Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan or Walworth, and which have maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from the facility of less than 100 tons per year.

(8) Any molded wood parts and products coating facility that is any of the following:

(a) Located outside the counties of Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Washington and Waukesha.

(b) Located in the county of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington or Waukesha and which has maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all molded wood parts and products coating at the facility of less than 25 tons per year.

(c) Located in the county of Kewaunee, Manitowoc or Sheboygan and which has maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all molded wood parts and products coating at the facility of less than 100 tons per year.

(9) Any wood entry or passage door coating facility that is any of the following:

(a) Located outside the counties of Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Washington and Waukesha.

(b) Located in the county of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington or Waukesha and which has maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all wood entry or passage door coating at the facility of less than 25 tons per year.

(c) Located in the county of Kewaunee, Manitowoc or Sheboygan and which has maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs from all wood entry or passage door coating at the facility of less than 100 tons per year.

History: Renum. from NR 154.13 (4) (a) and am. Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86; am. (3) and cr. (6), Register, January, 1987, No. 373, eff. 2-1-87; am. (intro.), (2) and (3), Register, August, 1989, No. 404, eff. 9-1-89; am. (intro.), (1) to (4) and (6) (b), Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90; am. (intro.) and (2), Register, May, 1992, No. 437, eff. 6-1-92; am. (1) to (4), (6) (a) and (b), Register, December, 1993, No. 456, eff. 1-1-94; cr. (4m), Register, June, 1994, No. 462, eff. 7-1-94; am. (intro.), cr. (8) and (9), Register, August, 1994, No. 464, eff. 9-1-94.

**NR 422.04 Methods of compliance.** (1) **IN-LINE AVERAGING.** Compliance with the emission limitations of this chapter may be achieved through a daily volume-weighted average of all coatings or inks applied by emission units in a process line subject to the same numerical emission limitation. Any owner or operator achieving compliance by means of this subsection shall comply with the reporting requirements of s. NR 439.03 (7) and the recordkeeping requirements of s. NR 439.04 (5) (g).

(a) No owner or operator of a coating line subject to an emission limitation contained in ss. NR 422.05 to 422.08, 422.09 to 422.12, 422.132 to 422.135, 422.15 or 422.155 and complying with the emission limitation by means of this subsection may cause, allow or permit the daily volume-weighted average VOC content to exceed the emission limitation to which the coatings are subject. For purposes of this paragraph, daily volume-weighted average VOC content shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC}_A = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n C_i V_i \right] / V_T$$

where:

$\text{VOC}_A$  is the volume-weighted average VOC content of 2 or more coatings applied on a coating line during any day in kilograms per liter (pounds per gallon) of coating, excluding water

$i$  is the subscript denoting an individual coating

$n$  is the number of different coatings subject to the same numerical emission limitation applied during any day on a coating line

$C_i$  is the VOC content of each coating ( $i$ ) as applied during any day on the coating line in kilograms per liter (pounds per gallon) of coating, excluding water

$V_i$  is the volume of each coating ( $i$ ), excluding water, as applied during any day on the coating line in liters (gallons)

$V_T$  is the total volume of all  $n$  coatings subject to the same emission limitation, excluding water, applied during any day on the coating line in liters (gallons)

(b) No owner or operator of a printing line subject to an emission limitation contained in s. NR 422.14 (2) (a) or (b) and complying with the emission limitation by means of this subsection may cause, allow or permit the daily volume-weighted average VOC content to exceed the emission limitation to which the inks are subject.

1. When s. NR 422.14 (2) (a) applies, the daily volume-weighted average VOC content shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC}_B = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i L_i V_{VFi}}{\sum_{i=1}^n L_i V_{VFi}}$$

where:

$\text{VOC}_B$  is the volume-weighted average VOC content of 2 or more inks applied on a printing line during any day in percent VOC by volume of the volatile fraction

$i$  is the subscript denoting an individual ink

$n$  is the number of different inks subject to the same emission limitation applied during any day on a printing line

$C_i$  is the VOC content in percent VOC by volume of the volatile fraction in each ink ( $i$ ) as applied

$L_i$  is the volume of each ink ( $i$ ) as applied in liters (gallons)

$V_{VFi}$  is the volume fraction volatile content in each ink ( $i$ ) as applied

2. When s. NR 422.14 (2) (b) applies, the daily volume-weighted average VOC content shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$\text{VOC}_C = \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n C_i V_i \right] / V_T$$

where:

$\text{VOC}_C$  is the volume-weighted average VOC content of 2 or more inks applied on a printing line during any day in percent VOC by volume, excluding water

$i$  is the subscript denoting an individual ink

$n$  is the number of different inks subject to the same emission limitation applied during any day on a printing line

$C_i$  is the VOC content of each ink ( $i$ ) applied during any day on the printing line in percent VOC by volume, excluding water

$V_i$  is the volume of each ink ( $i$ ), excluding water, applied during any day on the printing line in liters (gallons)

$V_T$  is the total volume of all  $n$  inks subject to the same emission limitation, excluding water, applied during any day on the printing line in liters (gallons)

(c) An owner or operator of a coating or printing line subject to an emission limitation in this chapter not specified in par. (a) or (b) may comply by means of this subsection only by obtaining prior department approval through an order issued under s. 144.31 (2) (b), Stats., or through a permit. Any approval granted by the department under this paragraph shall be submitted to, and will not become effective for federal purposes until approved by, the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency or designee as a source-specific revision to the department's state implementation plan for ozone.

Next page is numbered 145



(e) After December 31, 1982, and until December 30, 1987, 0.44 kilograms per liter of coating (3.6 pounds per gallon), excluding water, from a topcoat coating line.

(f) After December 31, 1987, 0.34 kilograms per liter of coating (2.8 pounds per gallon), excluding water, from a topcoat coating line.

(g) After December 31, 1982, 0.58 kilograms per liter of coating (4.8 pounds per gallon), excluding water, from any final repair coating line.

(5) **EMISSION RATE AVERAGING.** Each emission limit in this section may be interpreted as a weighted daily average, if specified in an approved compliance plan. The emission limits are referenced to water-borne coatings conventionally applied. Any coating line which achieves an equivalent emission rate per unit area coated shall be deemed in compliance.

History: Renum. from NR 154.13 (4) (g) and am. Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86; am. (2) (intro.), (3) (intro.), (4) (intro.) and (5), Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90.

**NR 422.10 Furniture metal coating. (1) APPLICABILITY.** This section applies, subject to the provisions of s. NR 425.03, to the application areas, flashoff areas, and ovens of furniture metal coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single coating operations. This section does not apply to sources exempted under s. NR 422.03.

(2) **EMISSION LIMITATIONS.** No owner or operator of a furniture metal coating line may cause, allow, or permit the emission of any VOCs in excess of 0.36 kilograms per liter of coating (3.0 pounds per gallon), excluding water, delivered to each coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single coat operations.

History: Renum. from NR 154.13 (4) (h) and am. Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86; am. (2), Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90.

**NR 422.11 Surface coating of large appliances. (1) APPLICABILITY.** This section applies, subject to the provisions of s. NR 425.03, to application areas, flashoff areas, and ovens of large appliance coating lines involved in single, prime, or topcoat coating operations. This section does not apply to:

(a) Sources exempted under s. NR 422.03; or

(b) The use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, provided that the volume of coating does not exceed 0.95 liters (1 quart) in any one 8-hour period for any appliance coating line.

(2) **EMISSION LIMITATIONS.** No owner or operator of a large appliance coating line may cause, allow or permit the emission of any VOCs in excess of 0.34 kilograms per liter of coating (2.8 pounds per gallon), excluding water, delivered to each coating applicator from single, prime, or topcoat coating operations.

History: Renum. from NR 154.13 (4) (i) and am. Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86; am. (2), Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90.

**NR 422.12 Magnet wire coating. (1) APPLICABILITY.** This section applies, subject to the provisions of s. NR 425.03, to the ovens of magnet wire coating operations. This section does not apply to sources exempted under s. NR 422.03.

(2) EMISSION LIMITATION. No owner or operator of a magnet wire coating oven may cause, allow or permit the emission of any VOCs in excess of 0.20 kilograms per liter of coating (1.7 pounds per gallon), excluding water, delivered to each coating applicator from magnet wire coating operations.

History: Renum. from NR 154.13 (4) (j) and am. Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86; am. (2), Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90.

**NR 422.13 Flat wood panel coating. (1) APPLICABILITY.** This section applies, subject to the provisions of s. NR 425.03, to the coating lines of flat wood panel facilities involved in the surface coating of printed interior panels made of hardwood plywood and thin particleboard, natural finish hardwood plywood panels, or hardboard paneling with class II finishes. This section does not apply to the manufacture of exterior siding, tileboard, or particleboard used as a furniture component; or to sources exempted under s. NR 422.03.

(2) EMISSION LIMITATIONS. No owner or operator of a flat wood panel coating line may cause, allow, or permit the emission of any VOCs from a coating application system in excess of:

(a) 2.9 kilograms per 100 square meters of coated finished product (6.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet) from printed interior panels, regardless of the number of coats applied;

(b) 5.8 kilograms per 100 square meters of coated finished product (12.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet) from natural finish hardwood plywood panels, regardless of the number of coats applied; and

(c) 4.8 kilograms per 100 square meters of coated finished product (10.0 pounds per 1,000 square feet) from class II finishes on hardboard panels, regardless of the number of coats applied.

History: Renum. from NR 154.13 (4) (k), Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86; am. (2) (intro.), Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90.

**NR 422.132 Wood door coating. (1) APPLICABILITY.** Except as provided in pars. (a) to (c), this section applies to wood entry or passage door coating lines of any wood entry or passage door coating facility. This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) A facility which is exempt under s. NR 422.03 (9).

(b) Flat wood panel coating lines subject to s. NR 422.13.

(c) Adhesive coatings at the facility.

(2) EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS. (a) No owner or operator of an automated wood entry or passage door coating line may cause, allow or permit the emission of any VOCs in excess of:

1. 0.77 kilograms per liter (6.9 pounds per gallon) of coating, excluding water, delivered to an applicator that applies any coating, on or after May 31, 1995, but before May 1, 1997.

2. 0.64 kilograms per liter (5.7 pounds per gallon) of coating, excluding water, delivered to an applicator that applies any coating, on or before May 1, 1997.

(b) An owner or operator of a wood entry or passage door coating facility shall only apply coatings using electrostatic application, flow coating,

Register, August, 1994, No. 464

dip coating, low-pressure spray method, paint brush, hand roller or roll coater. All applications equipment shall be in proper operating condition and used in accordance with proper operating procedures.

(3) **RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.** Any facility subject to this section shall comply with the requirements applicable under s. NR 439.04 (5).

History: Cr. Register, August, 1994, No. 464, eff. 9-1-94.

**NR 422.135 Molded wood parts or products.** (1) **APPLICABILITY.** Except as provided in pars. (a) and (b), this section applies to molded wood parts or products coating lines of any molded wood parts or products coating facility. This section does not apply to either of the following:

(a) A facility which is exempt under s. NR 422.03 (8).

(b) The use of topcoats which are applied as a stripe not more than ½ inch in width to croquet balls and whose use in aggregate never exceeds 500 gallons per year, as applied.

(2) **EMISSION LIMITATIONS.** (a) No owner or operator of a molded wood parts or products coating facility which uses flow coating to apply topcoats may cause, allow or permit the emission of any VOCs in excess of the limitations specified in Table 1.

Table 1  
Emission Limitations For Facilities Using Flow Coating  
To Apply Topcoats

[Kilograms per liter (pounds per gallon) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator]

Coating	Between May 30, 1995 and May 1, 1997	On and After May 1, 1997
White pigmented prime coating	0.30 (2.5)	0.30 (2.5)
Tinted pigmented prime coating	0.33 (2.75)	0.33 (2.75)
Topcoat	0.64 (5.3)	0.42 (3.5)

(b) No owner or operator of a molded wood parts or products coating facility which applies a topcoat using any application method other than flow coating may cause, allow or permit the emission of any VOCs in excess of the limitations specified in Table 2.

Table 2  
Emission Limitations For Facilities Using Application Methods Other  
Than Flow Coating To Apply Topcoats

[Kilograms per liter (pounds per gallon) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator]

Coating	Between May 30, 1995 and November 15, 1996	On and After November 15, 1996
Prime coat	0.71 (5.9)	0.30 (2.5)
Topcoat	0.42 (3.5)	0.42 (3.5)

(3) **RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.** Any facility subject to this section shall comply with the requirements applicable under s. NR 439.04 (5).

History: Cr. Register, August, 1994, No. 464, ef. 9-1-94.

**NR 422.14 Graphic arts. (1) APPLICABILITY.** This section applies, subject to the provisions of s. NR 425.03, to the printing lines of all packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, and flexographic printing facilities. This section does not apply to sources exempted under s. NR 422.03.

(2) **EMISSION LIMITATIONS.** No owner or operator of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, or flexographic printing line may operate, or cause, allow or permit the operation of the line unless:

(a) The volatile fraction of ink, as it is applied to the substrate, contains 25% by volume or less of VOC and 75% by volume or more of water;

(b) The ink, as it is applied to the substrate, less water, contains 60% by volume or more nonvolatile material; or

(c) The owner or operator installs and operates:

1. A vapor recovery system which reduces the VOC emissions from the capture system by at least 90% by weight;

2. An incineration or catalytic oxidation system, provided that 90% by weight of the VOCs, VOC measured as total combustible carbon,

Next page is numbered 153